ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

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British Camp, Tuesday, Nov. 7, 1854.

We have again had a pitched battle with the Russians—a battle which, for duration and loss of life, is only to be equaled by the tremeadous conflicts of Napoleon at Austerlitz and Leiptic. In a word, the right of our entreached camp at day, break on the right of our entreached camp at day, break on the morning of Sunday, the 5th of November. Their immense superiority of numbers enabled them to carry several strong positions, and penetrate into the conter of the camps of the Light and 2d Divisions; but the opportune arrival of reenforcements enabled the allies to recover their lost ground, and eventually repulse the attack, with such less to the enemy as is, perhaps, unparalleled in the history of modern wardare.

The fighting lasted about eight hours. No terms of

pulse the attack, with such less to the sneamy as 18, perhaps, unparalleled in the history of modern warfare.

The fighting lasted about eight hours. No terms of praise are too high for the desperate courage which the enemy showed in this assault upon our lines. Their conduct and coolness, under fire, literally seems inexplicable. I never thought any but British troops could have showed such perfect during.

On the merming of the 4th, the enemy approached Balaklava in two bedies, about 25,000 or 40,000 strong; of course, as they nearly always are, day and night, the defenders of the batteries had to get under arms, and fired several shells into the enemy's columns. The latter gave not the least sign of a wish to attack; on the contrary, beyond moving out of range, and remaining drawn up in order of battle, they burly appeared to notice us. We in the batteries were astociated at their apathy and remained admiring the beautiful order in which they were drawn up in one buge semi-circle, glitterior squadrons of cavalry on either flank, the infantry in dense columns of battaliens, and a perfect cloud of artillery in front of all. We were remarking on the beautiful "pomp of war, and celeulating the probabilities of an attack, when raddenly a sentry, who was pested on the hill, came down, and infarmed us that another large army was moving up the plain of Balaklava, to the part under the chain of hills on which our right rested. We hurried up the hill, and found that the satounding report was too true. Pouring along the plain to the north, were the hugo dark masses of Reesian infantry, with long glittering lines of cavalry upon the flanks. This spectacle certainly astonished us. Not less than 6,000 were in the plain below us. I instantly started off to the camp, crossing, on my way, part of the plain, instead of going round axong the batteries. By this short-cut along our out pick its, I was enabled to approach close to the Russians—within 1,000 yards. At that distance I could plairly estimate their numbers, and note t

this order, viz: about 40,000 at Balakiava and 40,000 en our right in the valley, they settled down.

A little after 3, on the morning of Sunday the 5th, when a beavy fog abrouded every thing from view, the various garrisons of the redoubts at Balaklava were roused out by the noise of large masses of troops approaching. This time scouts were instantly sent out, and returned with the intelligence that a large army was moving against them, though it was impossible to say on what point the attack would be directed. The fog and dackness were so dense, that it was quite impossible to distinguish any thing ten feet below the battery. Yet full the noise round the hill continued. I have already described the high, steep hill facing the battery and overlooking it. No one suspected, or believed it possible that the enemy could get runs up this in a single night, so the place had been but little regarded. Yet it was from this spot that the Russians opened the fire free n about ten guns, full on the two-gun battery, and the light and 2d divisions, which lay about half a mile in the rear. The instant the cannousade began, and the first emotions of utter astonishment and surprise were passed, the 50th picket kept close under the earthwork of the battery, and the shot flew over them, doing but little injury. The snemy had, some way or other, managed to get up their guns during the night, but having to point them in the dark and fog, took but a blind aim, yet nevertheless their shot and shell flew in all directions for the space of nearly twenty minutes, while the cannonade in rear of the line at Babba.

ing the night, but having to point them in the dark and fog, took but a blind aim, yet nevertheless their and fog, took but a blind aim, yet nevertheless their about and shell flaw in all directions for the space of nearly twenty minutes, while the cannonade in rear of the line at Balaklava was also redoubled, so that it reemed impossible to say which would prove the true and which the feint attack, or whether they were both true or both feints. The latter opinion was adopted by many, who said that the enemy would never dare attack us in our intrenchments, but rather distract our attention while a sortie was made from the town upon the trenches. As if to confirm this surmire, the instant the cannonade in the rear re-commenced, all forts, redoubts, and batteries round Sevastopol opened with a tremendons roar, which seemed to shake the earth.

The scene at this moment was awful. The whole camp, except to the sea, seemed encircled by fire, as flash after flash lit up the foggy air in all directions. The uproar was perfectly deafening, for our batteries began to reply, and both sides firing shell increased the din two-fold. The shower of these terrible explosives, which rained into the camp like hail, baffled description. No place was safe from them. They killed men and tore the tents to pieces on places which we had hitherto considered as utterly out of range Every minute or so you were compelled to throw yourself upon your face as the terrible missile came roaring through the air, and pitching within a few yards, sent its fragments humming over the spot where you crouched close to the earth. For about ten minutes the stunning moise, confusion, and increased by the obscurity of the morning. It was not six o'clock, the darkness and feg were still thick, and through the heavy air the broad red flashes of the guns and their tremendous reports seemed within fifty yards of you on all sides. Of course, the troops remained under arms, but did not attempt to move: every one knew that before the real attack commenced the a seen was beard.

The instant the men of the 55th were enabled to

The instant the men of the 55th were enabled to bear what was moving in their own immediate neighborhood, the noise of an immense body of men advancing was heard close upon the batteries. The picket instantly prepared to defend the place, and then in the hour of need the great deficiencies of the battery were discovered. In the first place it had no guns, and in the second place no steps were made to enable the infantry to fire over its high parapet.

The instant the Russians caught sight of the battery through the fog, though they seemed utterly spent by their exertions in climbing the hill, they rushed forward with a dash we hardly gave them credit for. Nothing daunted by the immense disparity of numbers, the 55th waited till they closed within ten feet, and then gave one tremendous voiley, which stretched

bers, the 55th waited till they closed within ten feet, and then gave one tremendous veiley, which stretched 200 of the enemy in the dust; and then each man, loading and firing as fast as he could, kept up an incessart discharge of musketry upon each Russian as he appreached. The Russians balted for a moment, and then, with wonderful courage, rallied up and returned a close and deadly fire. In less than five minutes they again attempted to storm the battery. In an instant they ranked on, and poured over its banks and through its embrasures in overpowering nambers. There was a moment of desperate struggle, during which our gallant 55th fought hand to hand and foot to foot with their numerous assailants. It was but a moment, and in the next they had repaised the attack and preserved the battery.

But it was in vain our fellows displayed all this courage—the enemy already outnumbered them at the rate of 40 to 1, and fresh masses were coming up a very minute. A perfect semi-circle of fire from small arms raged round the battery, and our men fell by devens, as, from the want of a proper place to fire from, they were compelled to expose themselves at the embraures before they could return a shot. Their numbers diminished every instant, while those of the enemy increased. Suddenly, the Russians made another charge, and this time with more effect. From every point they ewarmed into the battery, like bees, in truly irresistible numbers. The 5th, true to their post, again met them at the point of the bayonet; and, driving the enemy back for a moment, seemed as if they would still keep the battery in spite of the awful odds against them: but, at last, the mere weight of the enemy's masses began to prevail, and the 55th, after more than two-thirds of the picket lay do ad around, retired from the battery.

It was now nearly 7 octock. Most of the troops in the English camp were moving up to the scene of action. I say most of the troops, for the fire was still so hot in the rear and on the left, toward Savastapol, that it was thought necessary to keep strong reserves to meet any emergency that might arise. Though it was daylight, the fog still bung so thick that it was impossible to distinguish anything correctly, unless within a few yards distance. Infact, unless actually with the troops in action, it was impossible to see how the battle was going. I went twice into action with our regiments, in the hope of seeing things more distinctly, but I am perfectly willing to confessionat the awful rapidity with which the men fell, and the chots wistled, disturbed my composure far more than the most dense fog could have done.

The rattle of the musketry was deafening. The increant volleys and effects of the file tiring dispersed the fog, but replaced it with the thick white smoke of guspowder, which hid everything equally w But it was in vain our fellows displayed all this courage—the enemy already outnumbered them at the rate of 40 to 1, and fresh masses were coming up every minute. A perfect semi-circle of fire from small arms raged round the battery, and our men fell by dezens, as from the want of a proper place to fell by dezens, as from the want of a proper place to fire from, they were compelled to expose themselves at the embrauers before they could return a shot. Their numbers diminished every instant, while those of the enemy increased. Suddenly, the Russians three from the forts to the north of the harbor.

splennely Unda the Russians. They appeared riverly intensible to the fear of anything but a charge. When threatened with that, as I have said before, they dispersed in all directions.

About this time our batteries of artillery came hotly into the fight against the enemies' battery on the hill, which was doing us a considerable amount of mischief. Under the splendid management of Gueral Strangways, they soon so far turned the forcune of the day as to leave their infantry, attacking ours beyond the wall, entirely without support. Advantage was instantly taken of the change to advance the 20th and 45th regiments to the right, for the purposes of retaking the twe-gun Battery. These two regiments splendicity uphed the fame of the English troops. In spite of a tremendous cross-fire, they advanced at the point of the bayonet, and as they neared the battery, poured in one temendous volley and charged. In less than a minute the Russians were driven our, with fearful loss. Yet, hardly were they clear of the battery, when the Russians rallied again, and returning round the spot, poured in volley after volley into the columns of the gallant 20th and 37th, and at the same time the Russian artillary reopened on the battery in such a manner as neither friend nor foce could hold it. Under these circumstances the 20th and 47th were compelled to fall back, and the caemy again occupied the Two-gun Battery for a moment. This turn of possession was, however, but brief; our fellows again dashed up at it, and again they iterally massacred all in the place. The battery itself, and all its approaches, were now covered with English and Russian corpses and wounded. The latter were few in the extreme, as whenever the enemy occupied the contested post, they bayoneted all our fellows who gave the least sign of life. This is no battle-field rumor, but a fact, for the truth of which I can suyelf vouch; for, later in the day, when the battle seemed going against us, I saw the Russians killing the wounded who remained on their part of the grou

which had screened and scattered them of their avance, and, upon fair ground, they stood no chance with our men. Our regiments bulled, extended their line to the left, and commenced a tremendous flefice. The enemy, in disorder, hardly returned a shot, but stood their ground, and fell by hundreds and hun-

with our met. Can commenced a tremendous flefire. The enemy, in disorder, hardly re urned a shot, but stood their ground, and fell by hundreds and hundreds. Thrice they moved up stolidly to break our line on the left, and were met each time by terrible volleys of musketry, until they closed in, when our fellows charged and massacred them at the point of the bayonet. The fortune of the day still hung doubtful. The enemy were 'getting up all their strength for a final effort, when Caurobert came up with three regiments of Zouaves, five regiments of French infantry, and a strong force of artillery, and commenced a terrible attack on the enemy's right flank.

This occurred at about 11 o'clock, and from that moment the Russian chance was hopeless. Yet, though under the French fire they were literally falling by battalions, they never showed the least signs of trepidation or disorder. On the contrary, they formed up in the most beautiful order, altered their front so as to meet the attack of the French, and, extending their line to the left, prepared to resume their attack upon the English. At that time, however, our men were well prepared, and, without any order or arrangement, flung themselves headlong upon the enemy, charging with the bayonet. The Russians boldly charged with the bayonet also, and for the space of five minutes the 30th, 41st, 49th, 88th, and six or seven Russian regiments were stabbing, beating and firing at each other in the most foarful manner. At last the enemy gave way, and began retiring, in good order, across toward the Inkermann highty. Until 1 saw it, I never in my life could have believed that any troops in the world could have retired under such a murderous fire in such perfect order. The French and English, with a whole mass of artillery, followed close upon the retreating battalions, pouring in volley after volley of grapeshot, shell, and musketry. In fact it was a perfect carnage. Yet in spite of this the onemy kept their order, retreating almost at slow time, and every five or ten mi

to the north were throwing a perfect storm of shell all over the field, killing their own and our wounded.

Nov. 8—1 P. M.

Now that we are able to think over the battle of Inkermann, we find our losses to be really alarming. Generals Torrens, Catheart, Goldie, and Strangways were killed. Yesterday afternoon, near the camp. Lord Raglan and most of the chief English and French officers attended the funerals. Strangways was killed by a piece of a shell, which struck and burst in Col. Poulet Somerset's horse, close by Lord Raglan. The Guards have lost upward of 500 men killed and wounded, and 22 officers. The Coldstream Guards had eight officers killed. The 30th, 41st, 47th, 49th, and 35th are terribly cut up. The returns to day give 3s officers killed and 25 wounded. Our total loss is 2,360. Upward of 8,000 Rassians, dead and wounded, remain on the field of battle. Of these more than 5,000 are dead. Our Minie bullets have mangled the Russians in the same awful manner as at Alma, Nearly all our dead were killed by shet and shell.

the battery. Many or the wounded were afterward killed by the shells which the Russians threw from the forts to the north of the harbor.

THE PIELD AFTER THE BATTLE.

Nov. 9—On the evening of the battle, I went over the field. I think I have said, over 2nd over again, that it was a sight which could bever be described. A considerable number, some 250 to 1,000, Russian killed and wounded were lying, among our tents, and here also were many, too many, corpses of Zouaves and French Infantry of the line. All our wounded have been removed, and the wounded of the enemy were being gathered in. The kindness and attention of our fellows to their helpless enemies was beyond all praise. They brought them water, got koapsacks to put under their heads, and borrowed blankets in which to cover them from the raw night sir, here and there, small groups of them stood absorbed in pity round some prostrate fee, to whom their kindness came too late, and who, shot either through the head or lungs, gasped out his existence in painful sobs, or terminated it in a borrible convulsion which made your blood curille to hear. A little above the line of tents was the brow of the hill overlooking Inkermann Lights. Here was the spot where the allied artillery engaged that of the enemy after the retreat, and here the sight was sickening indeed. There is nothing so awful as the spectacle of the bodies of those who have been struck down by round shot or shell. One poor feilow of the 25th had been struck by two 24 pounders in the heat and bedy. A shell afterward burst on him and tore him to pieces, and it was only by the fragments of cloth, with the regimental buttons adhering, that you could tell that the rough bloody mass which lay in the road had ever been a human being. But it is useless to dwell on these sickening details; sudice to say that here, among the carcasses of some 200 killed and wounded horses, lay the bodies of our brave English and French artillerymen, all more or less frightfully mutilated. Some had their heads taken of at the n no choose on carto. Passang ap increase a system pol between hengs of Russian dead, you came to the polt where the Gards had been compelled to retire from the defense of the wall above Inkermann Vallsy. Here our dead were nearly as numerous as the enemy. Here our dead were nearly as numerous as the enemy. Across the path, side by side, lay five guardsmen who were killed by one round stor as they advanced to charge the enemy. They lay on their faces, in the same attitude, with their muskets tightly grasped in both hands, and all had the same grim, painful frown upon their features, like men who were struck down in the act of closing with their foces. Beyond this, the Russian guardsmen and line regiments lay thick as leaves intermixed with dead and wounded horses. The latter, with fractured limbs, were new and then rising, and after staggering a few steps, rolling over among the corpees, smorting and plunging fearfully. Up to the right of the wall was the way to the Two gun Battery. The path lay through thick brushwood; but the path was slippery with blood, and the brushwood was broken down and encumbered with the dead. The scene from the battery was avid—awful beyond description. I stood upon the parapet at about nine at night, and felt my heart sink as I gazed upon the scene of earnage around. The moon was at its full, and showed every object as if by the light of day. Facing me was the Valley of Inkermann with the Chernaya like a band of silver flowing gracefully between the hills, which, for varied and picturesque beauty, might vie with any part of the world. Yet I shall never recall the memory of Inkermann Valley with any but fee bugs of loahing and horror; for around the spot from which I surveyed the scene lay upwards of 5,000 bodies. Many badly wounded also lay there; and their low, dull moans of mortal agony struck with herrible distinctness upon the car, or, worse still, the hoarse, gurgling cry and vehement struggles of those who were known to be killed, but who had not been found. Here also were Engli ours. Some had passed away with a smile on their faces, and secrited as if asleep; others were horribly contorted, and with distended eyes and swollen features, appeared to have died in agony, but defying to the last. Some lay as if prepared for burial, and as though hands of relatives had arranged their mangled lin bs, while others, again, were in almost startling positions, half standing, or kneeling, clutching their weapons, or drawing a cartridge. Many lay with both their hands extended toward the sky, as if to avert a blow, or utter a prayer, while others had a malignent roowl of mingled fear and hatred; as if,

both their hands extended toward the say, as it of avert a blow, or utter a prayer, while others had a malignent scowl of mingled fear and harred; as if, indeed, they died despairing. The moonlight imparted an aspect of unnatural palences to their forms; and, as the cold, damp wind swept around the hills, and waved the boughs above their upturned faces, the shadows gave a horrible appearance of vitality; and it scemed as if the dead were targhing, and about to rise. This was not the case on one spot, but all over the bloody field.

The Russian soldiers, I have already remarked, were infinitely inferior in appearance to those we met at Alms. In all that relates to discipline and courage, our late antagonists were far superior. They were all clean, but ragged in the extreme. None had knapsacks, but merely a little canvas-bag of that disgusting, nanseous-looking stuff they call their bread. No other provisions were found on any. The knapsacks, I presume, were left behind, in order that they might scale the hights on our left with greater facility. Every man were strong, well-made Wellington boots, of a stout but rough-looking brown leather. On none, that I have heard of, were found either money or books. On many were minatures of women, and locks of hair. They appear to have been veteran troops, as a large number bore the scars of previous wounds. The dead officers, as at Alms, were with eitfliculty to be distinguished from the men. Their officers behaved very well.

Two hundred and eighty prisoners, not wounded, or only merely grazed, fell into our hands. One among them is now about the largest and most powerful man in the camp of the allies. He stands nearly sixt feet six inches, and is broad in proportion. He urrendered, when pursued, without attempting resistance. Our allies appear to have been taken completely by surprise in the sertie made by the enemy upon their trenches. The Russians had got possession of Nos. 1 and 3 Batteries, and spiked the guns before the French were in a condition to oppose them. They

DISPATCHES FROM LORD RAGLAN.

DISPATCHES FROM LORD RAGLAN.

Before Spassford, Nov. 8, 1854.

My Lord Duke: I have the honor to report to your Grace that the army under my command, powerfully aided by the corps of observation of the French army, under the command of that distinguished officer, General Bosquet, effectually repulsed and defeated a meet vigorous and determined attack of the enemy on our position overlooking the ruins of Inkermann, on the morning of the 5th lustant.

In my letter to your Grace, of the 3rd, I informed you that the enemy had considerably increased their force in the valley of the Chernaya. The following day this angmentation was still further apparent, and large masses of troops had evidently arrived from the northward, and on two several occasions persons of distinguished rank were observed to have joined the Russian camp.

Russian camp.

I have subsequently learned that the 4th corps darmer, conveyed in carriages of the country, and in the lightest possible order, had been brought from Moldavia, and were to be immediately followed by the 3d corps.

It was therefore to be expected that an extensive

It was therefore to be expected that an extensive movement would not be long deferred.

Accordingly, shortly before daylight, on the 5th, strong columns of the enemy came upon the advanced pickets covering the right of the position. These pickets behaved with admirable gallantry—derending the ground foot by foot against the overwhelming numbers of the enemy, until the 2d Division, under

Major General Pennefather, with its field guns, which had immediately been got under arms, was placed in

Major General Pennefather, with its field guns, had immediately been got under arms, was placed in pesition.

The Light Division, under Lieutenant General Sir George Brown, was also brought to the front without loss of time; the 1st Brigade, under Major-General Codrington, occupying the long slopes to the left toward Sevastopol, and protecting our right battery, and guarding against attack on that side, and the 2d Brigade, under Brigadier General Bulier, forming on the left of the 2c Division, with the 88th Regumnt, under Lieut. Col. Jeffregs, thrown in advance.

The Brigade of Guares, under His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and Major General Bentinck, preceeded, likewise, to the front and took apmest important yround to the extreme right on the alignement of the 2d Division, but separated from it by a deep and precipious ravine, and poeting its guns with those of the 3d Division.

The 4th Division under Lieut. Gen. Sir George Catheart, having been brought from their encampment, advanced to the front and right of the attack; the 1st Brigade, under Brig. Gen. Goldie, proceeded to the left of the Intermann road; the 2d Brigade, under Brig. Gen. Goldie, proceeded to the left of the Intermann road; the 2d Brigade, under Brig. Gen. Torrens, to the right of it, and on the ridge overhauging the valley of the Chernava.

The 3d Division, under Lieut. Gen. Sir Richard England, occupied in part the ground vacated by the 4th Division, and supported the Light Division by two regiments under Brig. Gen. Sir John Campbell, while Brig. Gen. Eyre held the command of the troops in the trenches.

The morning was extremely dark, with a drizzling

troops in the trenches.

The morning was extremely dark, with a drizzling rain, rendering it almost impossible to discover anything beyond the flash and smoke of artillery and heavy rainkers drive.

thing beyond the flash and smoke of artiflery and heavy musketry fire.

It, however, soon became evident that the enemy, under cover of a vast cloud of skirmishers, supported by dense columns of infantry had advanced numerous batteries of large caliber to the high ground to the left and front of the 2d Division, while powerful columns of infantry attacked with great vigor the brigade of Guards.

brigade of Guards.

Additional batteries of heavy artillery were also

brigade of Guards.

Additional batteries of heavy artillery were also placed by the enemy on the slopes to our left; the guns in the field amounting in the whole to 90 pieces, independently, however, of the ship guns, and those in the works of Sevastopol.

Protected by a tremendous fire of shot, shell, and grape, the Russian columns advanced in great force, requiring every effort of gallantry on the part of our treops to resist them.

At this time two battalions of French infantry, which had on the first notice been sent by Gen. Bequet, joined our right, and very materially contributed to the successful resistance to the statek, cheering with our men, and charging the enemy down the hill with great less.

About the same time a determined assault was made on our extreme left, and for a moment the enemy possessed themselves of four of our guns, three of which were retaken by the 28th, while the fourth was speedily re captured by the 17th regiment, under Lieut. Col. Egerts.

In the opposite direction the brigade of Guards, water like to a like four of the part of Cambridge.

was speedily re captured by the 17th regiment, under Lieut. Col. Egerten.

In the opposite direction the brigade of Guards, under His Royal Highness, the Duke of Cambridge, was engaged in a severe conflict.

The enemy, under the cover of thick brushwood, advanced in two heavy bodies, and assaulted with great determination a small redoubt which had been constructed for two gaus, but was not armed. The combat was most arduous, and the brigade, after displaying the utmost steadiness and gallantry, was obliged to retire before very superior numbers, until supported by a wing of the 29th Regiment of the 4th Divulen, when they again advanced and retook the redoubt.

This ground was afterward occapied in gallact.

Division, when they again advanced and retook the redoubt.

This ground was afterward occupied in gallant style by French troops, and the Gaards specifity reformed in tear of the right flux of the 2d Division.

In the meanwhile, Lieutenant-General, the Hon. Sir George Catheart, with a few companies of the 0sth regiment considering that he might make a strong impression by descending into the welley, and taking the enemy in flank, moved rapidly forward, but finding the hights above him in full occupation of the Rassians, he suddenly discovered that he was entangled with a superior force, and while attempting to withdraw his men, he received a mortal wound, shortly previ us to which Brigader-General Torrens, when teading the 6sth, was likewise severely wounded.

Subsequently to this, the battle continued with un-

previcus to which Brigadier-tieneral Torrens, when teacing the 68th, was likewise severely wounded.

Subsequently to this, the battle continued with unabated vigor and with no positive result, the enemy bringing upon our line not only the fire of all their field batteries, but those in front of the works of the place, and the stip-guns, till the afternoon, when the symptoms of giving way first because appearent; and shortly after, although the fire did not case, the retreat because general, and heavy masses were observed retiring over the bridge of the lakernann, and ascending the opposite hights abandoning on the field of battle five or six theusand deat not wounded, multi udes of the latter having aiready been carried off by them. I never before witnessed such a spectacle as the field presented, but upon this I will not dwell.

Having submitted to your Grace this imperfect description of this most severe battle, I have still two duties to discharge, the one most gratifying, the last most painful to my feelings.

I have the greatest satisfaction in drawing your Grace's attention to the brilliant conduct of the altied troops. French and Eoglish vied with each other in displaying their gallantry and manifesting their zealous devotion to duty, notwinstanding that they had to contend squinst an infinitely superior force, and were exposed for many hours to a most galling fire.

It should be beene in mind that they have daily, for several weeks, undergone the most constant labor, and that many of them passed the previous night in the trenches.

I will not attempt to enter into the detail of the

bor, and that many of them passed the previous night in the trenches.

I will not attempt to enter into the detail of the movements of the French troops, last I should not state them correctly, but I am proud of the opportunity of bearing testiment to their valor and energetic services, and of paying a tribute of admiration to the distinguished conduct of their immediate Commander, General Bosquet, while it is in the highest degree pleasing to me to place upon record my deep sense of the valuable assistance I received from the Commander, of the General Canrobert, who was himnander in Chief, General Canrobert, who was him-self on the ground, and in constant co-munication with me, and whose cordial cooperation, on all occa-

ons, I cannot too highly extol.
Your Grace will recellect that he was wounded
the Alma. He was again wounded on the 5th;
it I should hope that he will not long feel the effects

of it.

I will he a subsequent despatch lay before your Grace the names of the officers whose services have been brought to my notice. I will not detain the neall for that purpose now, but I cannot delay to report the admirable behavior of Lieutenant General Sir George Brown, who was unfortunately shot through the arm, but it is doing well; of Lieutenant-General, His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who particularly distinguished himself; and of Major-General Pennefather in command of the Second Division, which received the first attack, and gallantly maintained itself unfer the greatest difficulties throughout this protracted conflict; of Major-General Bentinck, who is severely wounded; Major-General Coding ton, Brigadier-General Adams, and Brigadier-General Buller, who is also wounded, but not se seriously. t.
will he a subsequent despatch by before

not so seriously.

I must likewise express my obligations to Lieuten-I must likewise express my obligations to Lieuten-ant-General Sir Richard England for the excellent dis-position he made of his division, and the assistance he rendered to the left of the Light Division, where Brigadier-General Sir John Campbell was judiciously placed, and effectively supported Major-General Cod-rington; and I have great pleasure in stating that Brigadier-General Eyre was employed in the impor-tant duty of guarding the trenches from any assault from the town.

from the town.

Lieutenant-General Sir De Lacy Evans, who had Lieutenant-General Sir De Lacy Evans, who had been obliged by severe indisposition to go on board ship a few days previously, left his bed as soon as he received intelligence of the attack, and was promptly at his post, and though he did not feel well enough to take the command of the Division out of the hands of Major-General Pennefather, he did not fail to give him his best advice and assistance.

It is deeply distressing to me to have to submit to your Grace the list of the killed, and wounded, and missing, on this memerable occasion. It is indeed heavy, and very many valuable officers and men have been lost to Her Majesty's service.

Among the killed, your Grace will find the names of Lieutenant General the Honorable Sir G. Catheart, Brigadier General Strangways, and Brigadier-General Goloie.

Of the services of the first, it is almost unnecessary to speak. They are known throughout the British Empire: and have, within a short space of time, been Of the services of the first, it is almost unne prompte and acceptance of the country by his achievements at the Cape of Good Hope, whence he ad only just returned when he was ordered to this

By his death. Her Majesty has been deprived of a most devoted servant, an officer of the highest merit, while I personally have to deplore the loes of an attached and faithful friend.

Brigadler General Strangways was known to have distinguished himself in early life, and is mature age, throughout a long service, he maintained the same

cter. mode in which he had conducted the command The mode in which he had conducted the command of the artillery, since it was placed in his hands by the deperture through lilners of Major-General Cator, is entitled to my entire approbation, and was equally agreeable to those who were confided to his care. Brigadier General Goldie was an officer of considerable promise, and gave great satisfaction to all under whom he has served.

der whom he has served.

It is difficult to surive at any positive conclusion as
to the actual numbers brought into the field by the
enemy. The configuration of the ground did not ad-

mit of any great development of their force, the atmit of any great development of their force, the attima consessing of a system of repeated sasanits for heavy masses of columns; but, judging from the numbers that were seen in the claims, after they had withdrawn in retreat, I am led to suppose that they could not have been less than 60,000 man. Their loss was excessive, and it is calculated that they left on the field nearly 5000 dead and that their assualties amount to the whole in killed, wounded, and prisoners, to not less than 15,000.

Your Grace will be supprised to learn that the number of British troops, actually sungared, little exceeded 8,000 men, while those of Gra Busquet's division only amounted to 6,000, the remaining available French troops on the spot having been kept in reserve.

I ought to mentions that while the enemy was at-I ought to mentions that while the enemy was attacking our right, they assailed the left of the French trenches, and actually got into two of their catteries; but they were quickly driven out in the most gallant manner, with considerable loss, and hotly pursued to the very walls of Sevastopol I have, &c...

RAGLAN.

His Grace, the Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c. GENERAL CANROBERT'S ACCOUNT OF THE

His Grace, the Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c.

GENERAL CANROBERT'S ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE
From The Moniteur

The Marshal Minister of War has just received from the General Commending-in-Chief the Army of the East the following report:

HEADQUARTERS BEFORE SEVASTOPOL,
November 7, 1854.
MONSEUR LE MARKGIAL: I have the honor to confirm to you my telegraphic dispatch, dated Nov. 6, and thus worded:

"The Rursian army, swelled by reenforcements coming from the Danube, and by the reserves collected in the southern provinces and animated by the presence of the Grand Dukes Michael and Nicholas, vesteriasy attacked the right of the English position before the place. The army sustained the combat with the most remerkable firmness. I caused it to be supported by the division of Gen. Busquet, which fought with admirable vigor, and by the troops marrest at band. The enemy, far more numerous then we, beat a retreat with enormous loss, estimated at \$,000 or 9,000 men.

"This obstinate strungle lasted the whole day. On my left, Gen. Forey had to record at the same time a sortic of the garrison. The troops, energetically conducted by him, drove the enemy back into the piace, and inflicted on him a loss of a thousand men. This brilliant day, not purchased without loss by the allies, does the greatest hour to our arms.

The action, summarily expressed by the dispatch given above, was one of the hostest and most violently contested. From the very dist masket-shot that were fired, the descriters that came over to us revealed the true state of the Rursian army with respect to effective strength, and we were enabled to calculate the recolorcements it has successively received since the battle of the Alma. These arm list, some contingents from the Asiatic coast, from Kertch and Kaffa; 2dly, six battalious and some detachments of marines from Nicolaie ff. 2dly, four battalious of the cossacks of the Black Sea; thilly, as reat part of the struny of the Danube; 10thly, 11thly, and 12thly, some divisions were transported by post horses, with I have presence could not fail to over-excite this army, which forms, with the garrison of Savastopel, a total of at least 100,000 men.

It was in this condition that 45,000 men of this ar-

It was in this condition that 45,000 men of this army surprised the point of the hights at lukermann, which he English army had not been able to occupy with sufficient forces. Only 6,000 English took part is the action, the remineer being employed on the siege works; they valiabily sustained the shock until the moment when Gen. Besquat arriving with a part of his division, could lend them such also as might inside the energetic firmness with which our alities based for a long time the storm, or the intelligent vipor displayed by Gen. Besquet, when conducting a part of the brigades Bourbaki and d'Autemarre, in order to attack the enemy, who extended beyond them on their right.

The all Regiment of Zonaves, under the chefs de batailon, Mortandon and Dubos, there justified most signally the old reputation of the arm. The Algerine Rilles, thraulieurs, Col de Wimpffen, a battalion of the 7th Light Infantry, Commander Vaisser: the 6th Regiment of the Line, Col de Camas, vied with them in arder. Three times they crossed bayonets with the enemy, who only yielded ground after the third change upon which he left it strewed with his dead and womander. There times they crossed bayonets with the enemy, who only yielded ground after the third change upon which he left it strewed with his dead and womander. The Russian heavy artillery and their field-pieces were very superior in number, and had a commanding position. Two torse batteries, Commander de la Bourshiere, and one battery of the 2d Division of Infantry Commander Barral, the whole urder the orders of Col. Forgot, satished concurrently with the English artillery the struggle during the entire day.

The enemy decided on besting a retreat, leaving

urder the orders of Col Forgeot, matsined concurrently with the English artillery the struggle during the entire day.

The enemy decided on besting a retrest, leaving more than 2,000 dead, a very large number of wounded, a few bundred prisoners, as well as several power-chests, in the hands of the a lies. His losses in the grees segregate cannot be put down at less than from 5,000 to 10,000 men.

While this e events were taking place on the right, about 5,000 men of the garrison made a vigorous soction the left of our attack sings line, under cover of a thick tog, and along the raviness that facilitate their approach. The troops on daty in the tranches, under the orders of Gen. dela Motterenge, marched against the steep when the steep when the steep when the steep, who had already invaded two of our batteries, and repulsed him, killing more than 200 men on the site of these batteries.

Lieut General Forey, commanding the slege corps, arrived, by rapid and skillful evolutions with the troops of the Fourth Division, to the support of the guards in the treates, and himself marched at the head of the 5th battalion of the Characura a pied. The Russans, repulsed slong the whole line, retired precipitately on the fortification, with considerable loss, when General Lournel, seeing them fly before him, and carried away by a chivalrous courage, flung himself headlong in their rear with his brigade, and fell, wounded, under the very walls of the fortification. General Forey and much difficulty in extricating him from the very advanced with his brigade, and fell, wounded, under the very walls of the fortification. General Forcy and much difficulty in extricating him from the very advanced position to which, yielding to the impulse of superabundant courage, he had led his brigade. The brigade of Aurelle, which had occupied an excellent position on the left, covered his retreat, which was effected, not without a certain loss, unter the fire of the fortification. Colonel Niol, of the 26th regiment of the line, who lost his two chefs de batasilos, had taken the command of the brigade—the energetic corduct of which was beyond all praise. The enemy, in this sertie, lost a thousand men killed, wounded, or made prisorers; and, in addition to this received a very considerable moral and physical check.

The battle of Inkermann, and the contest maintained by the body of besiegers, has shed great glory on our forces, and has augmented the moral strength which the allied armies have always possessed. At the same time we have suffered losses which must be regretted. The English army has lost 2,400 mea filled or wounded, among which are to be reckoned 7 generals. 3 of whom are killed. The French army has suffered to the extent of 1,726 killed or wounded. We have bitterly to regret the loss of General de Lourmel, since dead from his wounds, whose brillant qualities promised a grand career in the future.

Lournet, since dead from his woulds, whose orth-heart qualities promised a grand career in the future. It is my painful duty, also, to acquaint you with the death of Colonel du Cumas, of the 5th Rezi-ment of the line killed at the head of his troop, at the very instant in which they came in contact with

the enemy.

The vigor of the allied troops, subject as they were to the two-fold struggles of a siege of unprecedented difficulty, and of battles which recall the greatest struggles of our military history, cannot be too highly

raised.

I send you herewith my order of the day for the battle of the 5th. Accept, &c., THE GENERAL-IN-CHIEF, CANGOBERT.

GENERAL ORDER.

SOLDIERS! This has been a glorious day for you. A great part of the Russian army, favored by night and mist, succeeded in establishing themselves with a powerful force of artillery on the hights which form the extreme right of our position. Two divisions of the English force sustained with that immovable constance, which we know as well is the characteristics of stancy which we know so well is the characteristic of our allies the unequal combat, until a part of the di-vision Bosquet led by its worthy commander, together with the horse artillery, came to their support, and threw themselves upon the enemy with a degree of skill and boldness to which I am anxious here to ren-

der the fullest testimony.

Driven back at last into the valley of the Chemaya, the enemy left upon the ground more than 4,000 killed or wounded, having carried off as great a number

or wounded, having carried off as great a number during the continuance of the contest.

While these events were taking place, the garrison of Sevastopol made a sortie on our left, which gave an opportunity to the besiegers, and particularly to the 4th Division, handled with great energy by General Forey, to give the enemy a severe lesson. The troops called upon to repulse the sortie gave proofs of an energy which adds in no small degree to the glory which they have supported the rough but heroic labors of the siege.

I could name whole divisions, soldiers of all arms, and of all ranks who have distinguished themselves highly this day. I shall make them known to France, the Emperor, and the army. But any intention to day was to thank you in their name, and to assure you that you have just added a great page to the history of this difficult campaign.

of this difficult campaign.

Headquatters before Sevantopol, Nov. 5, 134.

THE GENERAL ENCHES, CANROBERT.

PRINCE MENCHIKOFF'S ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.

THE BATTLE.

From The lambde Ruse.

This morning, November 12 als Majesty the Emperor received, from the ands of the Captain of Cavalry, Count Leventered, the following report from General Prince Menchikoff, under date of November 6.

vember 6;

"Yesterday, the 5th, a sortic was made from Sevast-pol, on the side of the bastion No. 1; the following troops teek part in it. Of the 10th division of infant; y, the regiments of Catherinebourg, Tomak, and Kalyvan; of the 11th division of infantry, the regiments of Selinghinsk Yakoutsh, and Okhotsk; of the 16th division of infantry, the regiments of Vladimir. Soundal and Ouglitch; and of the 17th division of infantry, the regiments of Boutirsk, Borodino and Tarouino. As many guns were employed as the difficulty of the gates permitted the men to take with them."

take with them.

The command of the troops was confided to Gen.

Dannenberg, the Commander-in-Chief of the 4th in-

fantry corps.

Our first attack on the hights was very formusite; the English fortifications were carried and eleven of their gues spiked. Unfortunately, in this first movement, the commanders of the troops, who were attacking the entreuchments and redoubts, were wounded. While these events were passing, the French forces arrived in aid of the English. The single artillers, of these last, was placed in position on the field of battle, and it was no longer possible for our field-pieces to contend with it to advantage. The numerical superiority of the enemy's infantry, armed with rites, occasioned great losses in horses, artillerymen, and infantry officers.

"This circumstance made it impossible for us to complete, except by a great sacrifice of troops, the redeabts which during the fighting we had begun to throw up on points which the enemy's position commanded, even as far as the town of Sevastopol itself.

The retreat was effected in good order on Savastopol at d ever the bridge of flatermann, and the dismounted gues were carried off the field of battle back into the place.

The Greand Dukes Nicholas Nicholsie sitch and fantry corpe.

Our first attack on the hights was very formulate

is to the place.

"The Grand Dukes Nicholas Nicholasiesitch and Michael Nicholasevitch were in the midst of this terrible fire, setting an example of calm courage in the Simultaneously with this sortie, the infar try regi

rible fire, setting an example of came courses at see fight.

"Simultaneously with this sortie, the infactry regiment of Mirsk, with a light battery of artillery, under the command of the M-jor-General of artillery. Times lieff, executed another sortie against the French batteries and spiked 15 of their guns.

"Our loss in dead is not yet exactly known, but the number of the wounded amounts to 3,500 means of 109 officers. Among the latter there are: Lieuterent General Schmonedl, shot through the body, and who soon sank beneath the effects of his worsel, the Misjor Generals Villebois and Ochterione: the Colonels Alexaedroff, commanding the infantry regiment of Carberta-bourg; Posstavoitodl, commanding the infantry regiment of Visitimir, and Vereuvkine Scheluta II, commanding the regiment of Borocico chaseeurs.

"Major-General Kischir sky, chief of the artillery, received a contusion from the splinter of a bomb; Major-General Ribes and the self-self, and the cavalry Capitain Greigh, my addadecamp, was struck on the head.

"General Dannenberg had two horses killed ander him, and all the persons surrounding him were wounded.

"The loss of the enemy cannot have been less considerable either, and the sortie of General Timoforth cost the French dear; for, while pursuing him with cease masses, they fell under a heavy fire of grape from the bastion No. 6.

"While there movements were going on, the troops placed under the command of Prime Gorobakoff executed a strong demonstration against Kadyao, and thus kept the enemy's detached at Balaklava in a state of inaction."

"A part of the troops passed over the bridge of lakemans.

state of inaction A part of the troops passed over the bridge of Inkermane.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PRESENT OBJECT OF THE CAMPAIGN.

We have not contented ourselves with messly shelding the Turks from invasion; we have in convention with the Emperor of the French boldly assumed the offensive, and by a singular union of darks of the Crimea, and besigned without being able to invest Sevastopel. We knew not what were the resources available for the defense, or the resources available for the defense of the resources available for the defense of the resources available for the defense of the resources available for the resources of the resources of the resource for the resources of the resource for the resources available for the resource of the resource for the resource for the resource of the resou

colony and every station every man that is not absolutely needed—and to appeal to the patriotism of the country to assist us in this sudden danger: these see